

ELECTRIC LIGHTING MONOPOLY EXPRESSLY WILLINGNESS

Proposition of United Illuminating Co.'s Representatives
Rejected By Bridgeport Business Men—Battle Over
Repeal of Existing Statute Before Judiciary Commit-
tee Probably Thursday of Next Week.

The statute that it is sought to repeal follows:

"No person or corporation un-
less acting under authority from
the General Assembly shall in
any city or town of this State
whose population exceeds 15,000,
manufacture for sale any elec-
tricity for the purpose of light-
ing or power, but the section
shall not prevent such manu-
facture for purposes of the busi-
ness, or for the use of the manu-
facturer, or for the sale thereof
to tenants in the same premises
where it is manufactured."

Thursday of next week or the follow-
ing Thursday at the latest the business
interests of Bridgeport and other cities
are to tackle the electric lighting mo-
nopoly of this state and a determined
fight will be waged for the purpose of

JAMES COX JUMPS BOND

Policy Player Confronted by
Jail Sentence Did Not Ap-
pear—Michael McMahon
Forfeits Bond of \$250.

When the Court of Common Pleas,
criminal side, opened this morning
with Judge Walsh and a jury, the case
of James Cox, charged with playing
policy, was called, but there was no
reply. The court then called his bond
of \$150. Cox was fined \$50 and costs
and sentenced to 30 days in jail, in the
city court, but appealed under bonds
of \$150. The policy players were warn-
ed some time ago that if they should
appear before the Common Pleas court,
as an appeal from the city court, when
a full sentence had been imposed upon
them, that they would have to serve
the sentence. If Cox comes back it is
probable that he will be re-arrested.

Michael McMahon, this city, who was
arrested for indecent exposure in
Sawdust Park some time ago and was
fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to
three months in jail in the city court,
and who appeared under bonds of \$250
forfeited his bond.

Julius Shield, this city, who had a
man for stealing bicycles, was given
a fine of \$5 and costs and fifteen days
in jail on the first count, and a fine
and jail sentence on the second count.
Shield got the same sentence and fine
in the city court from which he ap-
pealed.

Sam White of Danbury was given a
jail sentence of 30 days and fined \$75
and costs for assault.

BIG CLASS INITIATION

Brooklyn Degree Team, K. of C. Will
Work on 75 Candidates.

The big class initiation of the five
local chapters of the Knights of Colum-
bus, arranged for Sunday at Eagles'
Hall, has been postponed until Sunday
May 22, when called candidates will re-
ceive all the degrees, including the
very impressive and elaborate third
degree. The work will be done by the
celebrated degree team of the Brook-
lyn, N. Y., chapter, which is consid-
ered the best team of the order in the
East. Accompanying the team will be
delegates from the New Haven, New
Haven team and delegates will also be
present.

Following the degree work, which
will take up the afternoon there will be
an elaborate banquet at the Stratfield
for which covers for several hundred
will be laid.

FRIENDS OF MR. SEDLACK GIVE HIM MANY PRESENTS

George A. Sedlack, of 170 Hallett
street, was pleasantly surprised by
some 30 or more of his friends, last
evening, when called to the court to
him upon the occasion of his success-
fully finishing his apprenticeship as
toolmaker at the Automatic Machine
Co. Mr. Sedlack was suitably ram-
bled by his friends who presented him
with a handsome diamond pin, several
bouquets of flowers, a fine meerschaum
cigar holder and a box of cigars.

Mr. Charles Zigler made the pre-
sentation speech. A collection was
served by Mr. Sedlack's mother, Mrs.
Elizabeth Sedlack. Mihalek and Sed-
lack's double orchestra furnished the
music.

Less Winter Wheat To Be Harvested

Washington, May 7.—The crop re-
porting board of the Department of
Agriculture today issued the following
statement:

On May 1, the area of winter wheat
to be harvested was about 27,871,000
acres, or 2,478,000 acres (8.1 per cent.)
less than the area harvested in 1908,
and 2,163,000 acres (7.2 per cent.) less
than the area sown last fall, 30,034,000
acres, which was harvested in 1908.
The average condition of winter wheat
on May 1 was 83.5, compared with 82.3
on April 1, 89 on May 1st, 1908, and 86
the average for the past ten years on
May 1.

The average condition of rye on May
1 was 88.1, compared with 87.2 on April
1, 90.3 on May 1, 1908, and 89.1, the
average for the past ten years on
May 1.

WILL PLAY LAW SCHOOL.

The Hargrove School baseball team
of Fairfield will play the Yale Law
School team at Stratfield at 3:30
p.m.

ADVERTISING, BLITZ SAVES \$8,000 ON STONE

Stone Will be Unloaded With Steam
Power, Which is Cheaper Method.

Director of Public Works Much Pleased
With Results That Follow Conformity
To Charter Rule—Second Lot of
10,000 Tons Will be Ordered.

Director Blitz is going to save the
city \$8,000 in buying crushed stone, ac-
cording to a statement made by the
director today. He will not announce
the figures as the arrangements have
not been made for a second lot.

It states that the first order of 10-
000 tons was purchased outside of the
city at 30 cents a ton less than stone
was ever purchased by the city before,
which, he says, is a saving of \$3,000
to begin with. He intends to save 10
cents more a ton by unloading the
stone from the boats by steam. In
the past it has taken a gang of stevedores
six days to unload a 600 ton
boat. Under the new system three
men will unload the boat in 1-2 hours.
This will be a saving of \$1,000 upon
the first half of the order. He in-
tends to repeat the order in a few
days.

In purchasing the stone the director
says he advertised for bids, according
to the ordinance, and awarded the con-
tract to the lowest bidder.

LEGISLATURE AND CITIES.

Waterbury Republican.

The General Assembly has refused
Bridgeport the legislative au-
thority to buy the plant of the
Bridgeport Hydraulic Company,
which supplies that city with wa-
ter. What right has any Legisla-
ture to refuse any city the right to
own its own water supply? The
same right that it would have to
refuse a farmer permission to dig
an artesian well and erect a wind-
mill to water his stock. What the
General Assembly should do is to
give all cities the legislative au-
thority to provide municipal water
plants and keep its hands off
thereafter. A city should not be re-
quired to petition for this power,
any more than for the power of
constructing its sewer system. It
is lucky for the cities that the cor-
porations never thought of going
into the sewage business.

LAKEVIEW REPORT VERY GRATIFYING

Supt. Merle C. Cowles Makes Many Im-
provements With Little Cost to the
City.

The report of Supt. Merle C. Cowles
of Lakeview Home for the year end-
ing April 1, gives a faint idea of the
magnitude of that establishment. Dur-
ing the year the old fences about the
town burying ground have been re-
moved and a neat wire fence substi-
tuted. Over 300 feet of retaining wall
along the stream has been construct-
ed. A large number of trees standing
on the property of the Union Metallic
Cartridge Company and given to the
city have been felled and turned into
plank. The substitution of gasoline
motors for steam will result in
saving enough coal to pay the entire
gasoline bill for the year.

A fire called attention to the dan-
gerous condition of the chimney into
which the exhaust from the engine led.
This has been changed and the place
made safe. New floors have been laid
in the women's dining room and the
children's ward.

A new kitchen has been added to
the building. There has been added
to the laundry 70 feet to the engine
room, a dispensary, drug room and
other floor space. This has all been
accomplished with a small expense for
material and such labor as could not
be provided by the institution.

The products of the farm amounted
to \$7,200.77, for which \$638.78 in cash
was received. The remainder was
placed in stone at the home. Cash
paid out \$561.22. Produce in hand at
date of report \$1,949.65.

The live stock on the place on April
1 was 11 horses, valued at \$1,475; 21
cows, \$735; 6 yearlings, 1 bull, 2 calves,
6 brood sows, 2 boars, 12 shoats, 19
pigs, 10 little pigs, 25 chickens, 2 gan-
ders, 2 turkeys, 2 ducks.

The report showed a very satisfac-
tory condition of the farm, but demon-
strated the immediate necessity of
further improvements.

SON, LIKE FATHER, CEASES TO SPEAK

Joe Pockwik, 19, living with his par-
ents at 38 Columbia street, has been
acting strangely for several days. In-
vestigator Morrissey of the Charities
department was called to investigate.
He found the young man in a state
so reticent that he refused to answer
the simplest questions although he
apparently understood them. When
Secretary MacVough for several weeks
Cappers is now in a hospital suffering
from blood poisoning following an op-
eration mastoiditis.

Plan To Electrify From Stamford to New Haven

(Special from United Press.)

New Haven, May 7.—Officials of the
New York, New Haven & Hartford
Railroad left here on a special train
to-day for New York, where they will
hold a meeting to-morrow. President
Mellen will be present and it is said a
number of important projects will be
discussed, one being the electrification
of the New Haven road from Stam-
ford to New Haven. It is believed that
the directors will settle this question
to-morrow.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR OSCAR SLATER

Edinburgh, May 7.—Oscar Slater,
alias Otto Sans, who was extradited
from New York last February on the
charge of murdering Miss Marion Gil-
christ, 82 years of age, at Glasgow, has
been sentenced to death.

On hearing the sentence he collapsed
in the dock.

VENERABLE EASTON MAN GETS VOICE

He Was Married More Than
40 Years Ago and Wife De-
serted Him 26 Years Since.

Mother-in-law Was the Source
of the Trouble—Anna A.
Vervalan, Pretty Waitress,
Obtains Decree Because of
Husband's Cruelty.

Esra B. Meeker, of Easton, a gentle-
man of venerable appearance and long
flowing beard, was the applicant in a
divorce suit, brought in the Superior
court, civil side, this morning against
his wife Betsy Meeker, of parts un-
known.

Betsy Glover married Esra Meeker
way back in 1865, following a pretty
romance after Meeker had returned
from the battlefields of the South. The
little town was glad to welcome back
its soldier lad, and the more so when
he took unto himself pretty Betsy
Glover, the belle of the little village.

Things went on smoothly for a time
but in 1882, after a visit from Mrs.
Glover, the applicant's mother-in-law,
Mrs. Meeker left her home.

Mr. Meeker did not say that his wife
went to live with her mother, but hint-
ed that the mother-in-law had some-
thing to do with the matter.

Since that eventful day he has not
seen his wife. Several prominent res-
idents of Easton, some even more ven-
erable than Meeker himself, testified to
the good character of the applicant.
One of them remarked that Meeker's
character was as good as that of any
other citizen of the town.

Anna A. Vervalan, a pretty waitress
at the City Bakery, was the counsel
for the Vervalans of parts unknown.
Charles Vervalan granting the divorce
on the ground of habitual intemperance.
The Vervalans were married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 20, 1884. Their
married life for a time was all bliss,
but Vervalan took to drink, and when
recovered he would be as bad as before.
On one occasion he struck her with his
flat on the back of the neck. The in-
jury has caused her much pain ever
since. She has consulted physicians,
but said that a nerve in the neck
must have been shocked by the blow.
Sometimes while at her work in the
City Bakery, Mrs. Vervalan has faint-
ed, and this she has attributed to the
blow on the back of the neck. She told
the court that her husband has been
confined in the Hudson River hospital
for some time because of his intem-
perance.

Mrs. Mary Cambels and Mrs. Cath-
erine Smelter, sisters of the applicant,
testified that they had known Vervalan
for many years and that they had never
seen Vervalan sober. Mrs. Cambels said
Mrs. Vervalan strike her sister, while Mrs. Smelter
said that she had seen Vervalan in an
intoxicated condition, threatened
to throw a lighted lamp at his wife,
he did not carry out his threat, how-
ever, and she said that she had seen
him smashing both. Captain Cronin,
of the local detective force, said that
he was called into the Vervalan home-
stead this side Court this morning
on the trial of Peter Kelley for poisoning
his wife on. The Vervalan home-
stead was almost a wreck. Curtains
were all over the place and the floor
was covered with broken glass. Vervalan
was sleeping off the effects of a "crazy
jag." Mrs. Vervalan was not in the house.

FUNERAL OF PRIEST LARGELY ATTENDED

Funeral of Rev. Thomas Shelley Attend-
ed by Hundred Clergy of Connecticut
Diocese.

Waterbury Church of Sacred Heart Fill-
ed With Parishioners and Friends—
Had Relatives in Bridgeport, Winsted
and Shelton—Mass Chanted by En-
tire Body of Priests.

Waterbury, May 7.—With the im-
pressive and solemn ceremony of the
Catholic Church the funeral of the
Rev. Thomas Shelley, pastor of the
Church of the Sacred Heart, was held
yesterday, the church being crowded to
the doors with members of the parish
and Catholics from other parts of the
city, and a hundred or more clergy-
men. Business houses of the eastern
part of the city were closed during the
morning, out of respect for the de-
ceased priest. The altar in the edifice
was draped in black and purple, in-
termingled with large streamers of
each, while the pillars, side walls and
choir loft were also entwined with
black and purple.

The regular funeral service opened
at 9:30 o'clock with the chanting of the
litany for the dead by the entire body
of priests, the chapters being the Rev.
John F. Corcoran of New Haven and
the Rev. Thomas Kenna of Bristol.
This part of the service occupied 35
minutes and was followed by the so-
lemn high mass, in which the celebrant
was the Rev. Father Carroll of the
Church of St. Lawrence of Toole, Hart-
ford, one of the members of the dioc-
esane, was master of ceremonies. At
the close of the mass absolution was
administered by Mr. Synnot, follow-
ing which Father Curtin of St. Fran-
cis Xavier's Church delivered the eu-
logy.

Of the impressive features of the
ceremony was the rendition of the
mass by the choir, in Plain or Grego-
rian Chant. At the offertory the beau-
tiful "Ave Maria" from Verdi's opera
"La Traviata" was sung by Miss Sara Wolf, M.
J. McEvoy and David C. Bolger, and
soprano solo, "Ave Maria" was ren-
dered by the choir. The big question at
issue between the two secretaries is whether
the entire choir sang, "Abide With Me."

Relatives of the dead priest, Sisters
connected with the Sacred Heart Con-
vent, and other Sisters from different
parts of the city, together with some
of the older members of the parish, oc-
cupied the center aisle of the church,
while special seating accommodations
were provided outside of the church
for the large number of visiting
priests, relatives and friends. From
out of town present included James P.
Shelley and Miss Bridget Shelley of
Winsted, brother and sister of Father
Shelley; Mrs. Mary Quinlan of
Bridgeport, a sister; Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas Finn, George Finn and Ed-
ward Finn of Shelton; Mrs. Finn be-
longing to the family of the late
Dalton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Michael
Ryan of Bridgeport; James Quinlan,
of Bridgeport; J. L. Carroll of Winsted;
John J. Carroll of New York City;
and Mrs. J. J. Carroll of Naugatuck,
and Dr. I. P. and Mrs. Carroll of Stam-
ford.

Flowers were Thomas Bolger,
Pierce Corden, Michael Wall, Patrick
Byrnes, Thomas Fenton, Edward Cul-
len and Daniel P. Noonan. The pall-
bearers were all residents of the parish,
and some of whom are members of the
board of trustees, and were as follows:
Henry R. Byrnes, Lawrence Morgan,
N. A. McKay, J. T. Phelan, John
Stellen, Thomas Owens and Thomas
Keegan.

The body remained in church for
some time after the service, following
which it was taken to the depot, where
a special train left at 1:30 o'clock for
Bergin. The regular burial service
was held at St. Joseph's Church, Winsted,
which internment took place in St. Jo-
seph's cemetery.

Most of the Priests of the state were
present and many from other states,
including Right Rev. Mr. John Syn-
not, administrator of the Hartford
diocese; John G. Murray, of
Hartford, chancellor of the diocese;
and Rev. T. R. Sweeney, Rev. John P.
Murphy, Rev. Thomas Mulcahy, Rev.
James J. Mahoney, Rev. James Nihil
and Rev. Edward P. Curran, all of
Bridgeport.

ALIMONY PARAMOUNT TO DIVORCE WITH MRS. TAYLOR

(Special from United Press.)

New Haven, May 7.—The paramount
issue in the divorce suit of Mrs. La-
taylor is the amount of alimony to be
paid before and after the divorce is
granted. This became evident today
when the case came before the Superi-
or court on a motion of the plaintiff
for alimony pendente lite.

Ex-Judge Stoddard, who appeared
for the defendant, said that while his
client desired some of the allegations
in the complaint, still if the plaintiff
desired a divorce, there would be lit-
tle objections to this being granted,
and he would consider a provision into
which a legal separation would be
under existing conditions. Attorney
for Mrs. Taylor expressed a desire
that the court should grant a divorce
and alimony. Mrs. Taylor's income was
\$6,000 a year, and she had a net worth
of which he said should go to Mrs.
Taylor. It was suggested that the
question of alimony be submitted to a
jury, and the court granted the motion.
Taylor expressed a desire that the
judge should hear the matter direct
and a hearing on the divorce suit and
the question of alimony was set for
next Wednesday.

Taft's Son President

New Haven, May 7.—Robert A. Taft,
Yale 1910, son of President Taft, has
been chosen President of the Univer-
sity Debating Association.

REPAIRING ASPHALT PAVEMENT

Burns & Co., who have the contract
for repairing the asphalt pavement in
State street and in Fairfield avenue
between Main street and Water street,
have started to work this morning on
State street.

PHOTOGRAPHS—The good and satisfac- tory kind are made at the Blackman Studio, 57 Fairfield Ave. a

ENTERPRISE CLUB WHIST Evening, Old Glory Hall, 268 State St. Good prizes. R 7 b *

TO RENT—Modern flat, all improve- ments. No. 1229 Irastean Ave. In- quire of The Stoddard Millinery Co., 52 Fairfield Ave., or on the premises. a

COMMITTEE WILL SOON MEET.

David S. Day, chairman of the com-
mittee appointed to inquire into the
conduct of the officers and members of Samuel H.
Harris lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F., to the
officers and members of P. T. Barnum
lodge, No. 53, K. of P., and to the em-
ployees of the Singer Mfg. Co. for kind
offices rendered and sympathy shown
in the sad affliction and by at-
tending the funeral of my beloved hus-
band, John Sawyer. a

PRESIDENT AND CABINET SIT AS A COURT TODAY

Secretaries Ballinger and Wilson at Odds Over Proper
Interpretation of Law Concerning Withdrawals of
Public Lands Present Their Cases.

Roosevelt Policy of Conservation Really on Trial—
President Taft Will Get Opinions of Attorney Gen-
eral and Other Legal Lights Before Coming to a
Decision.

Washington, May 7.—Probably for
the first time since the Civil War the
Cabinet at its meeting to-day listened
to a discussion of serious differences
of opinion between two of its mem-
bers. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger
and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson,
who have been at odds over the
proper interpretation of the law con-
cerning withdrawals of public lands,
presented their cases. The President's
official family sat practically as a
court.

It was really the Roosevelt policy of
conservation that was on trial. Sec-
retary Ballinger, in a recent letter to
Secretary Wilson, asking for the
certain withdrawals of land, requested
by the forest service, which is under
the Department of Agriculture, said
that he considered such withdrawals to
be extra-legal. He also charged
that some of the methods employed by
the forest service in working out its
conservation ideas were in the nature
of subterfuges and in an attempt to do
things not permitted under any law
of the United States. Secretary Wilson
in his reply said that the requested
withdrawals were entirely proper and
moreover, resented the imputation of
unfair methods. Secretary Ballinger
who was in Chicago when the facts
in the dispute became public, wired his
assistants to prepare complete data on
the case together with a legal brief to
substantiate his position. Secretary
Wilson has also been collecting infor-
mation. When the two Cabinet mem-
bers arrived at the White House to-
day they were armed with big bundles
of evidence. The big question at issue
between the two secretaries is whether
ranger sites may be withdrawn

from entry by the forest service.
Secretary Ballinger holds that the
forestry appropriation act of 1897 pro-
hibits any additions to forest reserves
or any new forest reserves in the sev-
en northwestern states where these
ranger sites were requested. Sec-
retary Wilson, in presenting his case to
the Cabinet, is said to have argued
that Secretary Ballinger's refusal to
withdraw lands upon a request from
his department was wholly at variance
with what had been the custom for
years. He earnestly desired an inter-
pretation of the law by the President
on this subject.

Replying to the charge of subterfuge,
Secretary Wilson is understood to have
admitted that the ranger sites with-
drawn under the last administration
were really wanted for conservation
purposes and that the withdrawals
were made in accordance with a pre-
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This plan had
been adopted because the administra-
tion had information that water pow-
er monopolies were about to grab these
lands and this was the quickest way to
act. These co-called ranger sites were
arranged plan agreed to by himself,
Secretary of the Interior Garfield and
President Roosevelt. This